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## SHOULD CHINA BE A REPUBLIC?

Many Desire to Continue Old Monarchical Rule—Peking as Capital.

Peking, Oct. 22.—Present struggles in China are believed to be resulting in the consolidation rather than the disintegration of China. The overthrow of the Manchurian dynasty by arms left many unsolved problems, among them the following: Should the new government be a monarchy or a republic? Should the capital be at Peking or Nanking? Should the ruler be Yuan Shikai or Sun Yat Sen? Should the central government be strengthened or should China remain a loose aggregate of semi-independent provinces?

These problems are settled not by force but by compromise in which the views of the south were accepted on the first and most important problem as to the form of government, and those of the north on the second and third problems, while the fourth problem, the relative strength of the central government and the provinces, was left unsolved. These conclusions were reached by the consent of Yuan Shikai to the adoption of the Republic and by the decision of Li Yuan Hung, who had charge of the revolution army, and of all the more thoughtful leaders of China in favor of Yuan Shikai for the presidency.

The first problem which confronted Yuan Shikai as provisional president of the new government was the problem of finance. Fortunately the finances of China in general are in good condition, so far as in indebtedness and the annual expenditures of the nation are concerned. The total indebtedness of China for the central government, the provinces and the cities, plus the recent loan, is \$1,075,000,000, gold of which \$277,000,

000 are on railroad and telegraph lines and other industries which are earning more than interest, leaving some \$800,000,000 to be met by taxation. Considering that Japan's national indebtedness is \$1,306,901,499 and that China's population and natural resources are some six or seven times as large as Japan's, China's indebtedness, speaking in comparative terms, is not large. Putting the matter in another form, China's total indebtedness is about two dollars per capita, whereas Japan's, including the Koreans in her population, is some twenty dollars per capita.

In regard to current expenses Yuan Shikai is making a favorable showing. The gross expenses of the government for the first six months of 1913, as recently submitted to Parliament, were \$84,411,725, gold. This is at the rate of \$168,823,452 a year. These expenses are a little less than one-half of the annual expenditures of the Japanese government.

But while the expenditures of the first six months of 1913 were \$84,411,725, the receipts of the same time were only \$25,668,406, thus leaving a deficit for these six months of over \$58,000,000. This grave problem brings up the still graver unsolved problem of the relation of the central government and the various provinces. In the history of China down to the present time of central government has received its income through the provincial officials, with the exception of the salt and the custom tax. The Chinese know that government rests ultimately upon the power of the purse. Hence, in order for the central government to feel assured of its income the Emperor had appointed every provincial official down to the head of the county. Whatever else an official might or might not do, the payment of taxes to central government was the first condition upon which he could hope to retain his office. But inasmuch as the imperial government frequently had been for centuries in favor of local government as over against the imperial government.

Hence, in the Revolution, on the part of the Manchurian governors, the provincial assemblies followed the natural inclinations of their leaders and the example of the United States, and

elected governors for their own provinces. Thus Yuan Shikai found himself self face to face with governors who did not owe their position to him. The problem became more acute because seven of the twenty-two had been permitted a single dollar of taxes since the revolution broke out in November, 1911, and the remaining fifteen had remitted far less taxes than usual. Therefore, despite the small expenditures of China as compared with other nations, Yuan Shikai had less than one-third of the income needed, and foreign governments were pressing him hard for overdue interest on the public debt.

Had Yuan Shikai displayed the qualities of a dictator, he would have removed the officials who failed to pay taxes and would have appointed governors loyal to the central government. Upon the contrary, he has displayed great tact. Probably a policy of masterly inactivity was the wisest for him under the circumstances.

All who are familiar with western governments felt that the provincial assemblies were right in insisting upon the authority of the provinces to elect their own governors, and had Yuan Shikai presumed to remove the officials chosen by the provinces and to punish the provinces for not remitting the taxes, unquestionably he would have had a formidable rebellion on his hands. But instead of appreciating the international dangers confronting China, the disaffected interpreted Yuan Shikai's failure to punish them as weakness, and his borrowing money without a vote from the second Parliament as despotic, and they forced on the rebellion, which has just been suppressed.

Sun Yat Sen spent the early months of 1913 in Japan. It seems improbable that he received any encouragement from the Japanese government, certainly the government made no formal alliance with him. But it is certain that he received encouragement from individual Japanese, some of whom were later captured in the forts of the Chinese rebels. Sun Yat Sen returned to China in April and began to open propaganda of rebellion. He, however, delayed any public statement of his position until April 21; and Yuan Shikai, despite his knowledge of Sun Yat Sen's encouragement of rebellion, did not remove him from his position as commissioner of railways until three days after Dr. Sun issued his proclamation, in which he called upon Yuan Shikai to resign and declared the people of six or seven provinces have determined to sacrifice their lives in order to oppose his tammany as a public servant.

On successive days between April 20 and May 5 is known that at least four or five Americans and one Chinese called upon Sun Yat Sen, and each assured him that there was not sufficient cause for the second revolution; that upon the contrary the overwhelming sentiment of the business men, of the guilds and of the leaders of public opinion in these provinces was against a second revolution. Moreover, his own party, the Kuomintang, in Peking, was greatly troubled over the reports reaching them of his intention to start a rebellion.

These members of Parliament were keeping in close touch with the non-situations at home and they knew the public sentiment of China. On May 3 they sent a leading representative of the party of Peking to Shang-

hai to inform Sun Yat Sen that not a single province favored rebellion, and they would not follow him into political suicide. The outcome of the war shows that the leaders of the Kuomintang were right and Sun Yat Sen's statement that six or seven of the provinces were willing to die to overthrow Yuan Shikai rested upon either blindness to the facts or malicious misrepresentation.

The war has brought five serious dangers to China. First it has compelled a considerable increase in expenses at a critical time and it has disorganized the industries of central China and in some measures of that China so that temporarily the nation is in as bad a financial condition as at the close of the Revolution. Second, it left the nation helpless against further aggression by Russia and Japan, and Russia has taken advantage of the crisis and is trying to compel Yuan Shikai to sign a release of all Chinese claims in Mongolia. Third, the outcome has made clear to the Chinese soldiers that in times of uncertainty like the present, government rests upon physical force, and upon the army as the embodiment of that force. Fourth, a large majority of the young men of China who are influential today and who may be the leaders of China tomorrow distrust Yuan Shikai. They say that he betrayed Kuang Hsu for the Empress Dowager in 1908; that he betrayed the Empress Dowager by refusing to attack the foreigners in 1909; that he betrayed Prince Chu in 1911, and that he will now betray the Republic. What ever may be the cause of their distrust, their lack of confidence in Yuan Shikai is a most serious problem which confronts China. If their judgment remains unchanged and their views gradually permeate the nation, there may be future rebellions and republican government under Yuan Shikai may become impossible. In this case, Yuan Shikai may feel compelled to retire, and his retirement at the present time would mean a misfortune to China.

Upon the other hand, there are four grounds of hope. First, China was face to face with a crisis which demanded some solution in the near future. The central government, by the failure of the provinces to send in the customary taxes, temporarily was bankrupt, and some immediate provision was demanded to enable her to pay her soldiers and thus save them from looting to maintain the departments and thus prevent the government coming to a standstill, and also to pay the interest to the public debt and save China from foreign control. Yuan Shikai, by borrowing money which the resources of China are ample to repay, has made the same provision for the crisis which the United States and other civilized governments have been obliged to make in similar conditions. Second, the struggle has eliminated certain men unfit for leadership. Third, the crisis has brought to the front a group of new leaders who give good promise though his character and ability and experience of rendering real service to China. Also Liang Chi Chiao, who was the constructive thinker of the Revolution in 1911 and whom Yuan Shikai has offered a position in the cabinet, is moulding the thought of China along the lines of real progress. There are other leaders who are growing in influence. Above all, Yuan Shikai and Li Yuan Hung were the two men who emerged from the Revolution as men of their word, and men who are able to make good their words by deeds, and the Chinese showed their instinctive ability to find the strongest men of the crisis in making one of them the President and the other the Vice-president of the nation. Fourth, the strengthening of the central government by the collapse of the efforts on the part of three or four provinces to establish their independence may have important consequences for the future.

## WAITING TO TAKE OATH OF OFFICE

Washington, Oct. 22.—Just as soon as \$170,097,000 resting in the vaults of the sub-treasury in New York is counted, Martin Vogel of that city will take the oath of office as assistant treasurer of the United States. Mr. Vogel was ready today to be sworn in as the successor to Henry Morgenthau, who goes to Turkey as minister. He saw Secretary McAdoo and conferred with United States Treasurer Burke, but it was decided not to administer the oath of office until the huge pile of gold and silver has been counted and the transfer verified.

**M'GRAW DENIES TRADE**  
Ottumwa, Ia., Oct. 22.—Manager John J. McGraw of the New York Nationals today denied all knowledge of any impending trade of players between St. Louis and his club.

Read the Classified Ads.

## TRIENNIAL OF CHURCH COUNCIL

Conventionalists Hold the Most Important Conference of a Decade.

NINE DAYS' SESSION

Doctrinal Statement Opposed Concur in Movement to Amend U. S. Constitution.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 22.—The most important conference of Congregationalists in a decade began here today when Moderator Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn, N. Y., called to order the fifteenth triennial session of the National Council of Congregational Churches of the United States. The sessions will continue nine days. Six hundred delegates and 2000 visitors are in attendance. The election of a moderator was to take place this afternoon. There are four candidates: Rev. William Horace Day of Los Angeles; Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow of St. Louis; Rev. Charles R. Brown dean of Yale Divinity school, New Haven, Conn.; and Rev. Charles S. Mills of Montclair. Dr. Boynton will deliver his address as retiring moderator tonight.

In connection with the national council, the eight national societies of the church, including the missionary bodies, will hold meetings and practically all the prominent workers will attend.

**Doctrinal Statement Opposed.**  
The reports of commissions and committees occupied most of today's session. The report of the commission on polity, was considered the most important. The statement on doctrine, which is objected to by some members because of its broadness, follows:

"We believe in God the Father, infinite in wisdom, goodness and love; and in Jesus Christ, His Son, Our Lord and Saviour, who, for us and our salvation, lived and died and liveth evermore; and in the Holy Spirit who taketh of the things of Christ and revealeth them to us, renewing, comforting and inspiring the souls of men."

"We are united in striving to know the will of God as taught in the Holy Scriptures and in our purpose to walk in the ways of the Lord made known or to be made to us. We hold it to be the mission of the Church of Christ to proclaim the gospel to all mankind, exalting the worship of the one true God, and laboring for the progress of knowledge, the prompting of justice, the triumph of peace and the realization of human brotherhood. Depending, as did our fathers, on the continued guidance of the Holy Spirit to lead us into all truth, we work and pray for the transformation of the world into the kingdom of God; and we look with faith for the triumph of righteousness and for life and glory everlasting. Amen."

**Amending of Constitution.**  
An extensive movement, concurred in by churches of many denominations in America, to bring about an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting the manufacture and sale, the importation and exportation of intoxicating beverages throughout the United States are recommended to the council by the committee on temperance.

The report of the secretary showed an increase in church membership since 1910 of 7451. There were thirty-one more churches. Benevolences last year amounted to \$2,363,500. There are 6,064 churches in the United States with a membership of 743,026.

**UTAH TO WITHDRAW FROM CONFERENCE**

Because the athletic council of the University of Utah feels that it should not be bound by the ruling of two athletic conferences, the rules of which are not favorable to Utah, Coach Bennion announced yesterday that the decision made last spring to the effect that Utah would withdraw from the Utah intercollegiate conference would be carried into effect and that from now on the rules of the Rocky mountain conference will be the governing conference rules affecting the institution.

The action of William E. Day, state arbitrator of eligibility, in disqualifying Edwin Peterson on the ground that he was ineligible to compete in the state meet last year is thought to have some effect upon the confirmation of the withdrawal decision made last spring. Bennion stated that the case of Peterson should be in the hands of the Rocky mountain conference instead of the Utah conference. Furthermore, Coach Bennion says that he is prepared to show that the only Peterson who was entered in the state meet in 1910 was a brother of Ed, who ran the 100-yard and 20-yard dashes for the Agricultural college.

Further proof that Ed was not in the race comes from Vadal Peterson, a brother of Ed, who is now attending the university and who says that he remembers distinctly that Ed was unable to enter the meet.

**THOUSAND ACRE RANCH IS SOLD FOR \$25,000**

Hailey, Ida., Oct. 21.—A deal was ordered here today whereby a 1000-acre ranch on Indian creek was purchased by David G. Devine from the Idaho State Life Insurance company, the consideration being \$25,000, it is understood. The land also carries a water right of 400 inches from the Big Wood river and thirteen inches from Indian creek. Mr. Devine plans to conduct an extensive hog-raising business.

**SMITH KNOCKS OUT ROSS IN THE TENTH**

Boston, Oct. 21.—Gunboat Smith, considered now the leading white hope of the heavyweight brigade, knocked out Tony Ross of New Castle, Pa., in the tenth round of their bout here tonight at the Atlas Athletic club. The bout was announced as for the white heavyweight championship of the world. Although Smith won he proved a big disappointment.

He should have won easily in the eighth round when he knocked the Italian down three times. Smith seemed to lack ginger and pepper and admitted after the bout that he felt stale and not a bit like himself. Smith

## WAS CINCINNATI WOMAN'S DEATH DUE TO SUICIDE PACT? HUSBAND IS HELD



Mrs. William C. Ellis and her children.

Mrs. William C. Ellis, the wife of a wealthy leather merchant of Cincinnati, was found dead in bed in a Chicago hotel late Thursday afternoon. Her throat had been cut and she had been shot twice under the left arm. Her husband was found at the same time, his throat and wrists gashed by a knife and suffering from three bullet wounds. His wounds are not serious.

Ellis says he found his wife had been unfaithful to him and that they had entered into a suicide pact. Chicago police are holding him until a thorough examination shall have been made.

weighed about 185, while Ross looked some heavier.

Smith knocked Ross down twice in the tenth round and the last time for keeps. Ross was so much knocked out that he never stirred. Smith assisted Jimmy Dime, Ross's manager and the seconds to carry Ross to his corner, where he revived after a few minutes.

**COALVILLE HAS TWO TICKETS IN FIELD**

Coalville, Oct. 21.—The following tickets have been nominated for the coming city election:

Republican—Mayor, T. J. Lewis; recorder, E. W. Farnsworth; treasurer, J. H. Ball; four-year councilman, M. C. Taylor; two-year councilmen, William Welsh, E. M. Mack and J. Hoffman.

Nonpartisan—Mayor, Frank Rippon; recorder, Joseph Barber; treasurer, Ray T. Caruth; four-year councilman, G. Howard Beard; two-year councilmen, J. E. Rees, Charles L. Frost and T. E. Moore.

At a meeting of the city council Saturday the following judges of election were appointed: District No. 19—James Walton, E. C. Taylor, J. S. Salmon.

District No. 20—J. C. Clark, Dan Sommers, J. H. Couch.

**CAPTAIN INCH IS GUEST OF HONOR**

New York, Oct. 22.—Captain Francis Inch, hero of the Volturro disaster, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner to him by Nelson Lodge, Sons of St. George, to mark the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. The banquet hall was decorated with British and American flags. Captain Inch was seated appropriately enough immediately underneath a shield hung on the wall bearing the famous message of the British admiral, signalled to his officers and men just before the beginning of the historic engagement:

"England expects every man this day will do his duty."

With characteristic modesty Captain Inch declined to make a speech.

Captain Inch boarded the Mauretania last night on his way to England to report officially the loss of his ship to the British Board of Trade.

"The old Volturro is somewhere on the ocean," he said, "and I will watch for her all the way over. I don't suppose we will run across the derelict but it will be picked up and towed to port some day and when that time comes, I will travel the world over to see my ship once more. I spent many happy hours on her decks."

**WHITE RIBBONERS FROM 30 COUNTRIES**

New York, Oct. 22.—Delegates from 30 foreign countries and from all over the United States began arriving here today to take part in the Triennial World's convention of the Women's Christian Temperance union, which will begin Friday in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn and continue until October 28.

Lady Aurea Howard of England, headed a delegation of forty "white ribboners" from that country. Boy scouts acted as escorts for the visitors.

The formal opening of the convention is to be preceded by committee meetings tonight and by devotional service at Divinity Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow morning.

**TWO MORE GERM LETTERS ARE SENT**

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, wife of a millionaire philanthropist, who was the recipient of the letter, the writer of which said it had been exposed to mysterious disease germs, according to Chief Postal Inspector Stuart last night. The let-

ter to Mrs. Rosenwald was similar to one received by Mrs. Frederick M. Steele, a wealthy woman of Highland Park. It asserted that the letter would develop 2,000,000 malignant germs and cause a disease only to be cured by the sender of the letter, who demanded \$25,000.

A third letter was sent to a wealthy South Side woman whose name has not been made public, according to Mrs. Stuart.

A day's investigation of the letters has convinced postal inspectors that the letters were written and the plot concocted by two persons. One, it is believed, is a physician from the use of medical terms. The other, they believe, is a woman.

## SMITH KNOCKS OUT ROSS IN TENTH

Boston, Mass., Oct. 22.—"Gunboat" Smith, heavyweight knocked out "Tony" Ross of Newcastle, Pa., in the tenth round of what was intended to be a 12 round bout here last night. Ross did most of the leading in the early stages of the contest. At the opening of the tenth Smith began to show his punching ability and after a minute and a half Ross was on the mat and took the count.

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We have no veneered leather in our repair shop. It's all real oak tanned stock.

**CLARK'S**

**OGDEN SAVINGS BANK**  
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**SAVE FOR SOME DEFINITE OBJECT.**  
Some people find it almost second nature to save just for the sake of saving.

Perhaps you don't. But you ought to be saving just the same, and if you have a definite object in view, it's lots easier.

Save for:—  
—a home  
—an education  
—a trip  
—for emergencies  
—for next winter  
—for Christmas

or anything else you want particularly. Then with a savings account at our bank your savings are safe, busy at work for you every minute and at your command whenever you want them.

## NOSTRILS AND HEAD STOPPED UP FROM COLD? TRY MY CATARRH BALM

Instantly Clears Air Passages; You Breathe Freely; Dull Headache Goes; Nasty Catarrhal Discharge Stops

Try "Ely's Cream Balm." Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone. End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fra-

grant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake tonight struggling for breath with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucus dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith—Just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

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